

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE  
AT KNOXVILLE

KAY FRITZ,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
v.	)	No. 3:14-CV-25
	)	(MATTICE/GUYTON)
CVS PHARMACY, et al.,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

**REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION**

This case comes before the undersigned pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b) and the Rules of this Court for consideration of Plaintiff's Motion and Application To Proceed *In Forma Pauperis*, which has been filed in the above case on February 24, 2014 [Doc. 5]. The undersigned files this Report and Recommendation for the District Judge to whom this case is assigned. For the reasons more fully stated below, the Court finds that the Plaintiff should be allowed to file her Complaint without prepayment of costs, but the Court **RECOMMENDS** that the Complaint be **DISMISSED** for jurisdictional deficiencies and pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e).

**I. FILINGS AND ALLEGATIONS**

The Plaintiff has filed an application to proceed *in forma pauperis*, with the required detailing of her financial condition. The application demonstrates that the Plaintiff has no income and few assets.

In her Complaint, filed on January 17, 2014, the Plaintiff alleges that a CVS pharmacist (on a date unstated) gave her the "wrong medications." She alleges that she sued CVS and various

individuals in Hamilton County Circuit Court. She complains that the Defendants “deny discovery” and that she hasn’t been given a trial date. She claims that her civil rights, therefore, have been violated. Plaintiff is asking the U.S. District Court to order that she been given discovery, a trial date, and a jury trial, apparently in her state court action.

## **II. ANALYSIS**

### **A. Jurisdiction**

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction. Congress has conferred upon this Court, and other federal courts, the jurisdiction to hear only two types of civil cases: those arising under the United States Constitution and the laws and treaties of the United States, see 28 U.S.C. § 1331, and those cases in which the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000.00 and the parties are diverse, see 28 U.S.C. § 1332.

The Plaintiff has not alleged a cause of action arising out of the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States, and there are no facts alleged which support diversity jurisdiction. Plaintiff cites to the following jurisdictional statutes: 28 U.S.C. § 1332 (diversity), § 1335 (injury under federal law), § 1357 (interpleader), § 1441 (removal), and § 1602 (“definitions”). No facts are plead which support federal court jurisdiction under any of these statutes.

Thus, the Court finds the Plaintiff has failed to demonstrate any grounds for federal jurisdiction in this case.

### **B. Indigency and Failure to State a Claim**

In addition to federal jurisdiction standards, applications to proceed *in forma pauperis* are

governed by 28 U.S.C. § 1915. The purpose of 28 U.S.C. § 1915 is to ensure that indigent litigants have meaningful access to the courts. Adkins v. W.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., 335 U.S. 331, 342 (1948); Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 324, 109 S.Ct. 1827 (1989). To accomplish this end, a court must evaluate the litigant's indigence, but notwithstanding indigence, a court may *sua sponte* dismiss a matter under 28 U.S.C. § 1915 if the litigation is frivolous and malicious or fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

The Court will address the indigence and merits components of 28 U.S.C. § 1915 in turn.

## **1. Indigence**

Section 1915 allows a litigant to commence a civil or criminal action in federal court without paying the administrative costs of the lawsuit. Denton v. Hernandez, 504 U.S. 25 (1992). The court's review of an *in forma pauperis* application is normally based solely on the affidavit of indigence. See Gibson v. R.G. Smith Co., 915 F.2d 260, 262-63 (6th Cir. 1990). The threshold requirement which must be met in order to proceed *in forma pauperis* is that the petitioner show, by affidavit, the inability to pay court fees and costs. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). However, one need not be absolutely destitute to enjoy the benefit of proceeding *in forma pauperis*. Adkins, 335 U.S. at 342. An affidavit to proceed *in forma pauperis* is sufficient if it states that the petitioner cannot because of poverty, afford to pay for the costs of litigation and still pay for the necessities of life. Id. at 339.

In the present case, the Plaintiff's Application to Proceed Without Prepayment of Fees and Plaintiff's economic status has been considered in making the decision of whether to grant leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*, and it appears that Plaintiff's application sets forth grounds for so proceeding. The Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* and Application to Proceed Without

Prepayment of Fees are, therefore, **GRANTED**.

The Clerk is **DIRECTED** to file the complaint in this case without prepayment of costs or fees. See Gibson, 915 F.2d at 262-63. **The Clerk SHALL NOT issue process, however, at this time.**

## **2. Merits**

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i) and (ii), the district court may dismiss a complaint as frivolous or if it fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. See Neitzke, 490 U.S. 319.<sup>1</sup>

### *Failure to State a Claim Upon Which Relief Can Be Granted*

As the Court previously noted, though the Court has construed the pleadings liberally, the Court has found that there is no allegation of federal jurisdiction contained therein. The substance of the Plaintiff's allegations appear to constitute a cognizable claim, that is, negligence. However, such a claim must be brought in state court, in the absence of diversity jurisdiction. Accordingly, the Court recommends that the Plaintiff's action should be dismissed for lack of federal jurisdiction.

## **III. CONCLUSION**

In sum, the Court finds the Plaintiff's motion and application to proceed *in forma pauperis* to be well-taken, and the Clerk is **DIRECTED** to file the complaint in this case without prepayment of costs or fees. No process shall issue, however, until the District Judge has ruled upon this Report

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<sup>1</sup>Plaintiff herein is not a prisoner. However, 28 U.S.C. § 1915, despite its references to prisoners, is not limited to prisoner suits. United States v. Floyd, 105 F.3d 274 (6th Cir. 1997) and Powell v. Hoover, 956 F. Supp. 564 (M.D. Pa.) (1997).

and Recommendation,<sup>2</sup> because it is **RECOMMENDED**<sup>3</sup> that the Complaint be **DISMISSED** due to its jurisdictional deficiencies.

Respectfully submitted,

s/ H. Bruce Guyton  
United States Magistrate Judge

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<sup>2</sup>This matter is to be presented to a District Judge pursuant to this Report and Recommendation under the authority of Gibson v. R.G. Smith Co., 195 F.2d at 263, wherein the court states that such matters proceed automatically to a district judge for examination of the complaint after a magistrate judge has granted the petition to proceed *in forma pauperis*.

<sup>3</sup>Any objections to this Report and Recommendation must be served and filed within fourteen (14) days after service of a copy of this recommended disposition on the objecting party. Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b)(2). Such objections must conform to the requirements of Rule 72(b), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Failure to file objections within the time specified waives the right to appeal the District Court's order. Thomas v. Arn, 474 U.S. 140, 106 S. Ct. 466 (1985). The district court need not provide *de novo* review where objections to this report and recommendation are frivolous, conclusive or general. Mira v. Marshall, 806 F.2d 636 (6th Cir. 1986). Only specific objections are reserved for appellate review. Smith v. Detroit Federation of Teachers, 829 F.2d 1370 (6th Cir. 1987).